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desired, still we hope that we have said enough about its ordinary characteristics to show that it deserves more than usual attention in courses of cytology.

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## Notes on the Priority of Certain Plant Names.

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J. A. NIEUWLAND.

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Having had occasion to examine some volumes of early botany by authors whose several works came out shortly after the publication of the *Species Plantarum* of Linnaeus, 1st Ed. 1753, I found that there are a number of genera restored earlier than the dates usually quoted in some of our common texts. As the older botanists made it a rule to restore the earlier names that Linnaeus suppressed rather than create new ones, they are nearly always unanimous in the choice of the names applied to any particular restored genus. Hitherto most of the following restorations have been credited to Adanson, 1763,\* but I find that these authors have anticipated him in many cases. I shall quote only the title of the book, the writer's name, and the date of publication of the volumes referred to.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU. *Traite des Arbres et Arbustes*, 1755. Also the German edition of the above: 1762, 1763.

HILL, J. *British Herbal*, 1756.

SHAW, T. *Travels and Observations Relating to Several Parts of the Levant.* (In the end of the book.) *Collectanea, Specimen Phytographiae Africanae*, 2nd Ed. 1757.

LUDWIG, C. G. *Definitiones Plantarum*, 3rd Ed. (by Boehmer,) 1760.

MORANDI, J. B. *Historia Plantarum Practica*, 2nd Ed. 1761.

The following are some of the genera and species restored. I shall give the dates when available and indicate at the end of each item the hitherto accepted names, authors, and dates.

1. *Persicaria*, Hill, 1756, instead of *Persicaria*, Adanson, 1763.

Also *Persicaria*, Shaw, 1757.

*Persicaria*, Morandi, 1761.

Thus the publication of Adanson was preceded also by that of both Shaw and Morandi. The genus has been recognized as separate from the Linnaean aggregate *Polygonum*. *Bistorta*, another of the *Polygonum* segregates was also restored by Morandi

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\* Adanson, M. *Familles des Plantes*, 1763.

under the above date. This was preceded however, by the publication of the same by Hill, 1756, as was pointed out by Dr. Greene.\*

2. *Helianthemum*, Shaw, 1757, instead of *Helianthemum*, Persoon, 1807.

Also *Helianthemum*, Ludwig, 1760, and Morandi, before that of Persoon.†

3. *Pulsatilla*, Hill, 1756, instead of Adanson, 1763.

Also *Pulsatilla*, Morandi, 1760, before that of Adanson.

4. *Fagopyrum*, Hill, 1756, instead *Fagopyrum*, Gaertner, 1791.

Also *Fagopyrum*, Ludwig, 1760, before that of Gaertner, but only in part, as Ludwig's genus includes *Bilderdyckia*, since segregated from the Linnaean aggregate *Polygonum*.

Also *Fagopyrum*, Morandi 1761, before that of Gaertner.

Hill has the oldest specific binary not a duplicate. This is noted for the benefit of those botanists that do not accept such names as *Fagopyrum Fagopyrum*, that seem to have become so popular of late.

*Fagopyrum vulgare*, Hill, 1756, instead of

*Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench, 1794, or

*Fagopyrum Fagopyrum*, (Linn.) Karsten.

5. *Abutilon*, Hill, 1756, instead of *Abutilon*, Gaertner, 1791.

Hill also has the oldest binary name for the species hitherto called *Abutilon Indicum*.

*Abutilon album*, Hill, 1756.

(*Sida Indica*, Linn. 1763.)

6. *Tithymalus*, Duhamel 1755, instead of *Tithymalus*, Adanson, 1763. Hill, Shaw, and Morandi restored the name before Adanson.

7. *Phalangium*, Hill, 1756, instead of Adanson, 1763. Morandi also restored the genus before Adanson.

8. *Colocasia*, Morandi, 1761, instead of Schott. Linnaeus had suppressed the genus and put the plant under *Arum*, as *Arum Colocasia*, Linn. 1753.

9. *Argentina*, lately recognized as separate from the Linnaean aggregate of *Potentilla*, and having as its type, *Potentilla Anserina*, Linn. was separated by Hill, 1756, and the genus is to be attributed to him and not to Lamarck. The plant was called by Hill, *Argen-*

\* Greene, E. L. Leaflets of Botanical Observation and Criticism, I, p. 18.

† Gray's Manual 7th Ed. 1908.

*tina vulgaris*. The name does not hold for the species owing to the priority of the Linnaean specific.

10. *Padus*, is of late again coming to be recognized as a genus distinct from *Prunus*. It includes the Choke-Cherries and is to be attributed to P. Miller, and not to Borckhausen.

11. *Toxicodendron*, Poison Oak or Poison Ivy, has been recognized as a valid segregate from the Linnaean *Rhus*, and has been attributed to P. Miller.\* Duhamel had restored it.

*Toxicodendron*, Duhamel, 1755.

12. *Xylosteon* or *Xylosteum*, a segregate from the *Lonicera* Linn. is also to be attributed to Duhamel, 1755, instead of B. Jussieu, 1789.

13. *Hypopitys*, Hill, 1756, instead of Adanson, 1763.

Also *Hypopitys*, Ludwig, 1760, before that of Adanson.

14. *Cymbalaria*, Hill, 1756, instead of Medicus, 1791.

15. *Abies*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of Jussieu, or of Hill, 1756.† The genus has hitherto been attributed to P. Miller, 1768.

16. *Alnus*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of Hill, 1756, or Gaertner, 1791.

17. *Larix*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of Adanson, 1763.

18. *Malus*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of Jussieu, 1789 or Hill, 1756.

19. *Arisarum*, Hill, 1756, instead of Kunth and Schott.

20. *Dracunculus*, Morandi, 1761, instead of Schott, 1832.

21. *Unifolium*, Ludwig, Boehmer, 1760, instead of Adanson, 1763.

22. *Taraxacum*, Ludwig, Boehmer, 1760, instead of Haller, 1768, but only in part.

23. *Bursa*, Ludwig, Boehmer, 1760, instead of Wiggers, (or Weber) 1780.

24. *Onagra*, Ludwig, Boehmer, 1760, instead of Adanson, 1763.

25. *Chamaenerion*, Ludwig, Boehmer 1760, instead of Adanson, 1763.

It may also be of interest that Morandi, 1761, Ludwig, 1760, and Hill, 1756, restored the old name *Polygonatum*, thus relegating the *Salomonina*, Heister, 1763, to synonymy.

26. *Cotinus*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of *Cotinus*, Adanson, 1763. Hill also gives the oldest binary name not a double binary,

\* Greene, E. L. Leaflets etc., I, p. 114. (1905.)

† Gray's Manual, 7th Ed. (1908)

*Cotinus coriaria*. This name was first applied to the plant as early as 1583 by Dodonaeus.

*Cotinus*, Duhamel, 1755.

*Cotinus coriaria*, Duhamel, 1755, instead of

(*Cotinus Cotinus*,) or

(*Rhus Cotinus*, Linn. 1753.)

27. *Diervilla*, Duhamel, instead of Moench, 1794.

28. The evergreen *Padus*, called by the older botanists *Laurocerasus*, was segregated by Duhamel, 1755, before it was done by Reichenbach.

29. Duhamel separated the aggregate of the Cherries and the Choke-Cherries from the Linnaean *Prunus*, under the name *Cerasus*. Small separated the Choke-Cherries from the Linnaean aggregate *Prunus* under the name *Padus*, leaving the Cherries in *Prunus*, and attributed the genus to Borckhausen.\* Probably as fair a way out of the difficulty, if such there be, would be to accept the three separate genera as P. Miller, had done. *Cerasus* is as much entitled to generic standing as *Laurocerasus*, if not more so, the latter being little more than an evergreen *Padus*.

Though none have ever confused *Prunus* and *Cerasus* by calling them all Plums, or all Cherries, *Padus* and *Cerasus* have together been called and are called Cherries.

30. For those mycologists that accept no names prior to 1753, the name *Lycogala*, first applied to the plant by Micheli, 1729, should be attributed to Adanson, 1763.† who preceded Persoon, and Roemer, in the restoration of the name.

*Lycogala*, Adanson, 1763, instead of Persoon, Roemer.

(*Lycogala*, Micheli.)

(*Lycogala*, Persoon, Roemer.)

It may be interesting in this connection to know that the herbaceous Cornels, *Cornus Canadensis*, and *Cornus Suecica*, lately recognized in the rank of a genus by Rydberg,‡ under the new name *Cornella*, were first restored to the rank of a genus by Hill, 1756, this author protesting at the same time vigorously against the method of aggregating genera practised by Linnaeus. Hill chooses the oldest of names for the plants, one impossible of acceptance under the Linnaean laws of nomenclature.§ Hill's name is *Chamaepericlymenum*. Though *Chamaepericlymenum Canadense* and *Chamaepericlymenum Suecicum* are not as harsh

\* Small, J. K. Flora of the S. E. United States, 1903.

† Adanson, M. Familles des Plantes, (1763) vol. 2.

‡ Rydberg, P. A. Flora of Colorado, 1906.

§ Linnaeus, C. Philosophia Botanica, 1st Ed. (1751) pp. 197-198.

in pronunciation as a great number of other accepted names, this is no argument for their acceptance. Mycologists do not seem to be scrupulous about the acceptance of polysyllabic words, as is evident from the fact that such words as *Dictydiaethalium*, Rost 1873,\* are taken without comment. It is to be regretted that Rudbeck's name,† *Mesomora*, was not chosen by Rydberg, all the more for the reason that Linnaeus quoted this very example of *Mesomora* in his *Philosophia Botanica*,‡ in laying down the rules for the authors after him that would find it desirable to break up his aggregate genera into their originals. That after the publication of the *Species Plantarum*, 1753, the so-called "starting point" in nomenclature, he had not changed his mind about this is evident from the fact that the second edition of the *Philosophia Botanica*‡ contains the same statement. The Rudbeckian name is of course, like *Chamaepericlymenum* pre-Linnaean, but it has been the custom of nearly all the post-Linnaean botanists to restore the old names to their segregates from Linnaeus' genera.

#### HYDRODICTYON A SYNONYM.

The publication of *Hydrodictyon*, Roth, 1800, a name for the alga commonly called the Water-net, was preceded by the publication of Adanson's name *Reticula* in 1763. It is true that Adanson made the blunder of including a fungus in the genus, probably because of his ignorance of the true nature of the plant quoted from Micheli.§ The fact that the creating of the genus was made in a group of algae seems to show that he had primarily in view the plant first referred to as the *Conferva reticulata* of Dillenius,|| and so called also by Linnaeus.\*\* Adanson has an unmistakable description, and this taken together with the reference to the description and plate of Dillenius makes the publication conclusive, though some will object to the reference of Micheli, and reject Adanson's name in spite of the law of priority *Reticula*, Adanson, 1763, instead of *Hydrodictyon*, Roth, 1800.

#### DASIPHORA, A SYNONYM.

The Shrubby Cinquefoil having as a type the Linnaean plant,

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\* MacBride, T. North American Slime Moulds, 1899.

Cooke, M. C. Myxomycetes of Great Britain, 1877.

† Rudbeck, O. F. Lapp. 98. (1701) ex. Linn. Fl. Suec. (1745).

‡ Linnaeus, C. *Philosophia Botanica*, 2nd Ed. (1755) pp. 197-198.

§ Micheli, P. A. *Nova Plantarum Genera*, (1729) pp. 125, Tab. 66.

|| Dillenius, J. J. *Historia Muscorum*, (1741) p. 20, Tab. IV, No. 14.

\*\* Linnaeus, C. *Species Plantarum*, (1753) p. 1165.

*Potentilla fruticosa*, has been recognized as a valid genus under Rafinesque's name *Dasiphora*.<sup>\*</sup> Duhamel had, however, separated it from *Potentilla*, Linn. 1753, under the old name *Pentaphylloides*. Both Linnaeus and Duhamel to the History of Robert Morison, who first described the plant, and studying the description of the plant by Duhamel together with his references, and that of Rafinesque, the publication of *Pentaphylloides* is incontrovertible.

*Pentaphylloides*, Duhamel, 1755.

(*Dasiphora*, Raf.)

I herewith indicate the generic priority but, since names ending in *oides* are objectionable in the Linnaean code, and have until lately been rejected, I leave it to others to transfer the specific,

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## **Tentative List of the Birds of St. Joseph Co., Ind. and Vicinity.**

B. ALPHONSUS.

As the result of some years of observation I have obtained the following list of birds of this locality. Only such are given as have actually been found here by the writer, and though the list is not as yet complete, yet it has the advantage of being as far as it goes, authoritative and authentic. Transients and visitors are either excluded, or noted as such. Though it may be interesting to note accidental bird visitors to our country, I wish especially to make a record of such birds as actually nest and make their home in our neighborhood.

Some of the accidental visitations of birds are quite remarkable. An example of the kind was furnished only a few months ago, when a farmer, not far from Notre Dame, authentically was reported to have killed a Bald-headed Eagle that attempted to get away with some of his fowl. Gulls too are frequent visitors to our inland lakes, but they never remain longer than a few days. Birds that spend only a short time in our locality need not, of course, be reported here.

The scientific names of birds as commonly accepted are given first and the common English names appended. This list forms

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<sup>\*</sup> Rydberg, P. A. *Flora of Colorado*, 1906.